FIVE CENTS. At Campe, Sc Cop

Leads all the south in best me

# Pershing Names 5,000 for Early Return

American Executive Conveys U.S. Greeting to France

## KE CONQUERING HERO WILSON ENTERS PARIS

Comes! He Comes!" With Loud Acclaim Welcomes All Paris - Awe-Imposing Ceremonies Mark Chief Executive's Arrival. JOFFRE'S WELCOME.
Paris, Dec. 14.—"I am thinking of all he can do still, and
of the thousands of Frenchmen who were spared by the
entry of the United States into
the war," declared Marshal
Joffre, in a letter of welcome
to President Wilson, published
here today.
"I join with all my soul in
the shout of all France today,
"Long live the United States
and their president."

At the junction of Champs Elysees

his carriage was rolling by. The other Americans in the proces-sion showed an equal interest in the

There were one hundred pleces

Krupps, tanks with on their sides and gian

planes of the Gotha type, such as were

employed in raids on London and

Paris.

The hotel Coisland, adjoining the headquarters of the American peace

commission was crowded with Ameri-can army officers.

Alpine Chasseurs, (the famous fight

Alpine Chasseurs, (the famous ignting blue devils of the French army), had the honor of leading the procession up Place de la Concorde, as far as Rue Madelaine.

The party passed Maxims, probably the most famous restaurant in the world, which opened today at the earliest hour in its history in order to see the street breakfast to the greate process.

to serve breakfast to the crowds out
to see the arrival.

Red Cross Girls.

By eight o'clock Maxim's was
crowded by officers and Red Cross

the projectiles.

Finis La Bertha

President Wilson craned his neck
to see the buildings and as he did so,
the crowd lustily shouted: "Finis le
Bertha."

From the start to the finish of th

furs, coat and colfure.

A common remark was: "She is as tall as Queen Elizabeth."

(Queen Elizabeth of Belgium had but recently visited Paris, and had

but recently visited Paris, and had ridden through the streets just as President and Mrs. Wilson did today.) The residence of Prince Murat was all in readiness when the party arrived there. President and Mrs. Wilson will live in this sumptuous mansion during their stay in Paris.

The president was keenly interest-

breakfast to the crowds out

of various calibers including

rais, Dec. 14.—(I. N. S.)—Two sutes before 10 o'clock this morn-the booming of 6-inch guns from t Mont Valerian, on the outskirts Paris, announced that President son's train was traversing the liftcations marking the outer limof the city.

ris listened breathlessly and exclaimed: "He has come!" was the salute of welcome to the

From the minute the roar of the st gun reverberated across the city, the thundering of cannon continued one-minute intervals until the sale of 101 guns had been completed. The weather was fine, and as the esidential train crept into the Bois. Boulogne station a flock of airanes hovered in the sky, adding err thrills to a demonstration of ecting that will linger long in the more of Paris and the president. A vast crowd had gathered in the entry of Paris and the president. A vast crowd had gathered in the sin to arrive, and as the train slow steamed to its stopping place, billings of cheers ran and echoed up down these thoroughfares.

The whole city was decked out in gs and it seemed that almost every roon in the throng wore the Stars of Stripes.

The locomotive which had pulled a presidential train from Brest was corated with the American and ench colors.

The engineer was a French soldier a mobilized engine driver before a war—and he were the horizon are of a poilu. In the lapel of his imp blouse was a small button aring the United States flag. He lead of the French mation when he lead at a Brest, but in the capital is was emphasized. The president will an eled at a Brest, but in the capital is was emphasized. The president while the precession passed, and especially in Champs Elysees. Those that could not get a place in the first rank of elevations to get a peep over the heads of those in front.

As the presidential party (now doubly too, as the paris district. National Arthem.

As the presidential party (now doubly too, as the presidents of two republics were leading it passed the building a band from the Eighth American army division crashed out the national and the windows were filled with the heads of wildly-shouting doughboys.

The mansard roof of this building the windows were filled with the heads of wildly-shouting doughboys.

The comotive which had pulled to copy with their Unter den Linden in Berlin. This famous there were filled with the American forces in the paris day the windows were filled with

at the junction of Champs Elysees and Avenue Aima, where American army headquarters in Paris are located throng steeted the city at the station. Inparty were President army headquarters in Paris are located, the Y. M. C. A. girls had been invited to points of advantage to invited to points of advantage to watch the passing of the notables. They were massed at the windows, waiving flags, and their excitement grew beyond all doubts when the carriage containing Mrs. Wilson passed by, outside of headquarters a jamp of the passing with a great deal of success to make itself heard above the shouting. It played "Behold Our Conquering Hero Comes."

At the Junction of Champs Elysees and Avenue Aima, where American army headquarters in Paris are located, the Y. M. C. A. girls had been invited to points of advantage to watch the passing of the notables. They were massed at the windows, waiving flags, and their excitement grew beyond all doubts when the carriage containing Mrs. Wilson passed by, outside of headquarters a jamp of the notables. They were massed at the windows, waiving flags, and their excitement grew beyond all doubts when the carriage containing Mrs. Wilson passed by, outside of headquarters are jamp of the notables. They were massed at the windows, waiving flags, and their excitement grew beyond all doubts when the carriage containing Mrs. Wilson passed by, outside of headquarters a jamp of the notables. They were massed at the windows, waiving flags, and their excitement grew beyond all doubts when the carriage containing Mrs. Wilson passed by, outside of headquarters a jamp of the notables. They were massed at the windows, waiving flags, and their excitement grew beyond all doubts when the carriage containing Mrs. Wilson passed by, outside of headquarters a jamp of the notables. They were massed at the windows, waiving flags, and their excitement grew beyond all doubts when the carriage containing Mrs. Wilson passed by, outside of headquarters a jamp of the notables. They were massed at the windows, waiv became a "citizen of Paris." nguished throng greeted the ial party at the station. In-

a single piece of red plush carpet d been stretched from the station tform upstairs through the main iting room and across the pavet where the carriages Rond Pont, the tumuit was dearening. The aviators, who had had experience at American football games train and then the sidential compartment ganized into groups with cheer-lead-

The president was accompanied is, and gave a first class example of it. The French were greatly amused.

Opposite the official residence of President Poincare, in Chapips Elyhe president was introduced to resident Poincare and Premie menceau by Secretary Frazier, of French embassy. In the mean-by, Mrs. Wilson was being introto Mme. Poincare and the ther women in the welcoming party.
While the general introductions tere taking place, moving picture perators appeared as if by magic, hoy cranked feverishly at their maregistering a scene

thines, registering a scene that will live long in history.

Thundering Cheers.

The thundering cheers of the crowd on the streets outside echoed and billowed about the station. The plaza was filled with people who waved flags and handkerchiefs and mingled their thouts with cries of "Long live President Wilson" and "Welcome to the messenger of peace." senger of peace."

The fashionable restaurants had

The fashionable restaurants and the composite the throng, but many persons d carried bread, jam and wine to e station with them, and as they and in line waiting for the train they unched at their breakfast and specularly upon the weather and the time

nunched at their breakfast and specuated upon the weather and the time
hat the train would get it.

The entire course leading from the
station was lined on both sides with
French soldiers and khaki-clad colonials
from the army of Gen. Gouraud.
Soldiers at Attention.

As President and Mrs. Wilson and the
listinguished party that accompanied
them left the station the soldiers stood
to attention, clicking their heels and
colding their left arm across the breast.

iding their left arm across the breast, is carbines were grasped tightly in a right hand. ided the high-spirited

The party passed Rodman Wanamaker's soldiers and sallors' leave club, where doughboys and jackies greeted the president with a great deal of noise. No officers were admitted, so the greeting at this club came wholly from the ranks.

After reaching the Grandes Boulevard, the carriages turned into boulevard Malesherbes, behind the stately church that had been struck by a 'Big Bertha' shell during a long-range bombardment of Paris, by the Germans. President Poincare nudged President Wilson's shoulder to draw attention to it, and pointed to the shell-plerced structure. The statue of a saint had been beheaded by one of the projectiles. From the start to the finish of the procession, practically everybody in the crowds recognized President Wilson from his pictures. The visage in the famous American statesman have been flashed in movies and printed m newspapers and on placards until everyone was familiar with it.

While the men turned to the president, the majority of the French women had eyes only for Mrs. Wilson, The practiced feminine eyes took in at a flash her attire and comments flew back and forth upon her hat, furs, coat and colfure.

A common remark was: "She is as

or the occasion. for the occasion.

Red, White and Blue,
Every building was ablase with red.

white and blue bunting, but Old Glory
predominated. Every person in the
huge throng wore red, white and blue
ribbons. The Arch of Triumph was
brilliant with coler. The Avenue du
Bols was lined with foreign legion zouaves from the army of Gen. Mangin,
which played such a brilliant part in
the great offensive beginning July 18.

The party did not pass through the
Arch of Triumph, but skirted it, passing a plaze packed tight with madlyyelling humanity. At this point a number of socialist organizations had gathered en masse. They waved banners
with various inscriptions upon them.
Sich as "Long Live Wilson, Our Benefactor" and "We Want a Just Peace."

On the opposite side of the plaze is a

## TO COME HOME

51st Regiment Largest Group Among Additional 5,017 Men Designated.

OFFICE SAST RELEASED

More Rapidly Enlisted Men-Total 824, Now Scheduled for Discha A.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The designation of 172 additional officers and 4.845 men by Gen. Pershing for early return home was announced today by the war department. The largest unit included is the Fifty-first regiment, coast artillery, with 70 officers and 1.770 men.

Other units are the Twenty-third, 176th, 247th, and 264th aero squadrons; and the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth photo sections, air service; Company F, Twenty-ninth engineers, the First trench mortar battalion and the Fifty-second and Fifty-third ammunition trains. tion trains.

The war department has now des

The war department, has now designated a total of \$24,000 men in the United States for discharge, an increase of nearly 200,000 during the last week. Gen. March made it clear, however, that designation of itoops does not mean immediate discharge, but severance from the service as their turn is reached in demonstrative.

vice as their turn is reached in de-mobilization.

Among the new branches of the army to be included in the demobili-zation orders are 12,000 Porto Rican troops ordered discharged. Of the total of 824,000 men designated, 352,000 are in depot and development battalions and similar limited units. In addition, 18,000 men on industrial furlough have been ordered released.

Demobilization of officers is pro-Demobilization of officers is pro-ceeding more rapidly than is the case with the men. Gen. March said a total of 17,203 officers had been honorably discharged since the armistice was signed.

Summarizing the flow of returning troops from France, Gen. March said a total of 5,653 officers and 125,262 men had been designated for return by Gen. Pershing up to Dec. 12. Of that number 1,373 officers and 20,703

The chief of staff set at rest rumors that the Eighty-second (Georgia, Alabama and Tenneasee) had suffered unusually heavy cas-60 per cent, of its personnel had been

killed, wounded or captured.

A report from the division dated Nov. 13, two days after the fighting ended, Gen. March said, recorded that 224 officers and 5,253 men were dential compartment ganised into groups with cheer-lead-president stepped ers and yelled their college yells. These needed to fill the organization to its officers and men. The record of this division shows that it entered the line in the Argonne forest Oct. 6. ees, republican guards were drawn up in imposing formation. Thence foot soldiers lined the concourse as far as Place de la Concord, where many Oct. 29, after which date there is nothing in the war department to indicate that it was in action.

cannon, tanks and airplanes, captured from the Germans in battle were drawn up on exhibition. President Wilson showed great in-The Eighty-second includes drafted men from Tennessee, Ala-bama and Georgia. terest in these engines of warfare and gazed at them with intenseness, while

Americans Crossed Rhine.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The American Third army yesterday crossed Rhine and occupied the Coblenz bridgehead, Gen. Pershing informed the war department today in an of-

ficial communique. Infantry With Third Army. The chief of staff also announced the infantry units that make up the American Third army, or the army of occupation. These are: First division: Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth infantry regiments; Second division: Ninth and Twenty-third infantry regiments and Fifth and Sixth ma Fourth. Seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-eighth egiments: Fourth division: Thirtyninth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth regiments division: Tenth, Eleventh, regiments; Sixtleth and Sixty-first regiments: Thirty-third division: Nineteenth, 130th, 131st and 132nd regiments; Forty-seond division: 165th, 166th, 167th and 168th regiments: Seventyregiments; Eighty-ninth division;

#### OCCUPATION PROGRESSES

253rd, 354th, 355th and 356th regi-

American and French Amiles Continue
Advance.

Paris, Dec. 13.—The official statement issued by the war office tonight relative to the advance of the French army of occupation reads: Commenting their march, the troops of the tenth army, after having occupied Kreusnach, passed on December 3 the line of Bretzenheim, Sprendlingen, Elchloch, Blebelnheim and Odonneim. On the same day advanced elements en-

loch, Biebeinheim and Odohnheim. On the same day advanced elements entered the city of Mayence."

Point of Assemblage.

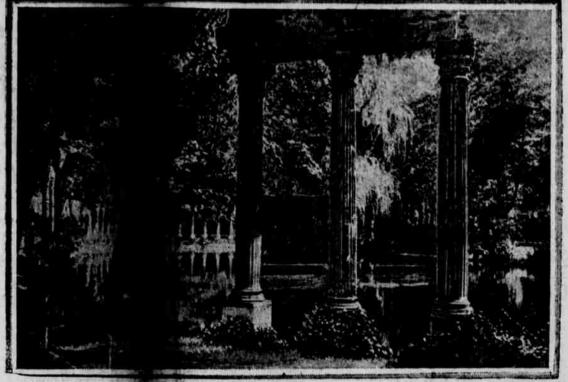
Coblenz, (By courier to Nancy, Dec 12.)—(A. P.)—Thousands of parts of German big guns are being guarded by American troops here awaiting their formal transfer to the army of occupation by the Germans. Coblenz has been one of the German army's principal assembling points for heavy artillery.

artillery. In addition, hundreds In addition, hundreds irucks, vast quantities of ammunition and other materials have been assembled here. American soldiers are also bled here. American soldiers are also bled here. guarding 1,400 army wagons were to be turned over under terms of the armistice.

BEGIN PRELIMINARIES

Paris, Dec. 14.—(Havas)—The pre-liminary diplomatic conferences among the allies which were suspended tem-poralily, pending the arrival of Pres-ident Wilson, will be resumed early next week, according to Le Journal today. David Lloyd George, the Brit-ish premier, and A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, are expected on Monday or Tuesday, the newspaper states, while Premier Orlando and For-eign Minister Sonnino, of Italy, will arrive with King Victor Emanuel on the coming Thursday, Dec. 12.

WHERE THE PRESIDENT WILL RESIDE IN PARIS



turat home. The beautiful palace, at the request of the Prince and Princes.

President Wilson Lands With Leading British Papers Warn Good Will of French Freely Given.

DIFFICULTIES TO FACE

Politicians Would "Oc Him-People Look to to Bring Peace. (London Times Phil. Ledger Cop. Cop. Brest, France, Dec. 14, 170

Brest, France, Dec. 14—Friday afternoon for the first time in the tory, a president of the United as landed on European soil. Not as a guest more welcome to a suit of the time in the son was in France. It would be easy to expatiate at length on the different reasons which assure him a whole-hearted greeting from every section of French opinion, but there is one cause of cordiality common to

section of French opinion, to is one cause of cordiality common to all classes. It is gratitude for the achievements of America in the war to be accepted as the pulse law of the accepted as the pulse law of the coronial form. and the hopes France derives from Mr. Wilson's activities for the future

who seem to imagine he brings in his pocket some sort of a cure, some kind of patent medicine, which will rid the world forever from its old malady of war. They are not many but the whole country has derived but the whole country has derived a benefit already from the loftiness of Mr. Wilson's thought and wishes him well in his efforts with the statesmen, and the allies will translate, for the common good, the ideal of peace into lasting practice. President Wilson lands with the complete good will of all the French people, freely given him. They don't look to him 'as an arbiter, but as one who, having been glorious by association having been glorious by association with the allies in the war has the right to co-operate with them in There are, nevertheless, cercourse down the river of peace.

Desire III-Concealed.
One of them is the imminence he French general elections and an ill-concealed desire of certain politi-cal sections to "collar" the president and turn his presence to a party ad-vantage. This is a small undercurvantage. This is a small undercur-rent. Today the unanimity of France was well shown by manifestations of welcome issued by the conservative Liguedes patriots, radical socialist party, also the presence on the land-ing stage of socialists such as Long-

quet, Roffins and Dugons, and syn-dicalists such as Jouhaux. The fine seaport of Brest is an admirable stage for such an historic landing. Its hills and ramparts give fine view and the crowded docks wide roadstead. Long before noon the people gathered at commanding coints, gazing seaward, each trying to catch out of the lifting mist, the erst sight of President Wilson's vessel and its escorts of American bat-tleships. In the forenoon the French warships, Montcalm, Admiral and Aubo, and half a dozen destroyers eft the port for the roadstead where they lined up in readiness to salute with twenty-one guns and the regu-lation sevenfold cheer of French

Courtesy. Under Gray Breton Sky. It was under a gray Breton sky, but without Breton rain, that the crowds assembled on the shore from the roadpost in the railway station. Color, which the sulky sun refused to give, was provided by the masses of peasant folks in gay country costumes, marvelous embroideries upon blue and red silk dresses, and amazing lace caps covering coffures which hairdressers are unable even to iminairdressers are unable even to imihairdressers are unable even to imi-tate. Throughout the day peasants-were flocking to the town from the whole department of Finistere. President Wilson left the George Washington at 3 Friday afternoon aboard the packet Pas de Calais. Long before the packet reached the landing stage, crowds massed on the

cheers. The land batteries roured a reply to the warships' salute, the French marine band played the "Star French marine band played the "Star Spangled Banner" as the packet in its war paint, was warped into the inner dock. The crowds on the warships had given ringing applause as the nacket passed through the lane of warships. Wilson landed at 3:15.

The scene was rendered visible to the waiting thousands by the sudden lifting of the mist which showed the George Washington as it came to its moorings at about 7 o'clock. Slowly out of the haze the great battleships moved to their stations, followed by

### AMERICA WHLL WASH HER HANDS OF ALL EUROPE IF IT RETURNS TO PRE-

Against Rejecting Wilson's Counsel as to Peace.

London, Dec. 13.—The weekly reviews extend the warmest welcome to President Wilson and the most cordial wish for the success of his mission. They discuss his policy and intentions with considerable anxiety, especially as regards the freedom of the seas and a league of nations.

the seas and a league of nations.

The Spectator, which may be regarded as reflecting the government views, declares that the pivot on which the world's future turns is the deep and lasting friendship between England and the United States, and that whilst that is kept firmly in yiew there is no possibility of missunderstandings. It contends that freedom of the seas must be interpreted in the British sense and that to discuss it all before a league of nations actually is in existence would nations actually is in existence would

the world and duly formulated and The Nation, representing government thought, describes President Wilson as the "intellectual sensation of the war as Lloyd George is its popular diversion."

#### BITTER CRITICISM

Delay in Payments of Allotments Called into Question.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Bitter critithe bureau of war risk insurance because of delays in the payment of soldiers' allotments was voiced representatives this afternoon or both the floor of the house and at a meeting of the house interstate and the swift torpedo craft.

Pichon, Loygues, Tardiou, Miss Wilson, Pershing, Tasker Bliss, Sharpe, and Col. House proceeded aboard the Pas de Calais and boarded the George Washington, where official greetings were exchanged amid the salutes of guns. Further salutes were announced as the president embarked aboard the packet with the French hosts. A few minutes after, the cheers from the heights of the town told us who were waiting on the landing stage that the president was in sight. The tender d The tender drew seen standing aft, with his wife, daughter, and Gen. Pershing, his hat in his hand, as the "Marseillaise" was played by the French marine band. Cheers at the landing stage announced that President Wilson had stepped ashore, preceded by Pichon, of the French ministerial party, who again formally received him and led him to a pavilion where the mayor of Brest briefly expressed to the president the happiness France feels in welcoming him and the dwelling hopes of peace they placed in him.

Expressed Pleasure.

President Wilson in reply referred

to the special association between the the United States and Brest, where the chief American base in France had arisen in the course of the fight against the "outlaw". He expressed pleasure at realizing that he had come to "join my counsel with that of your own public men in bringing about a peace settlement which will be consistent alike with the ideals of the United States and

#### Cooler, Says Billy 'Possum. We used to



think we had a chance to keep our secrets hid, or anyhow we only told the lawyer what we did, but now we have no chance at all with mod-

### LIKE KERENSKY **RULE IN RUSSIA**

Reports of German Economic Revolution Pessimistic-Incendiary Fire in Factory.

REICHSTAG TO MEET

In Frankfort-Gen. Von Hindenburg Sending Troops to Protect Members.

(London Times-Phil. Ledger Cop. Cable.)
London, Dec. 14.—While it is prudent to discount reports from Germany coming through The Hague which usually are more pessimistic than those coming out of Stockholm or Copenhagen, first accounts of the economic revolution is so similar to the course of events in Russia under Kerensky that it cannot be overlooked lightly.

Of Incendiary Origin.

London, Dec. 14.—I. N. S.)—Another fire, believed to have been of looked lightly.

other fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, destroyed half of played in giving reality to those the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen, according to an Exchange mies of the allies.

Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam today. Prussian Elections.

Copenhagen, Dec. 14.—(A. P.)—The Prussian government announces officially, according to a uni-ficially, according to a uni-tially accordin ording to a dispatch from stituent assembly of Prussia shall be held eight days after the elections for the German constituent assembly The German government has not

they might be held early in February. Hindenburg Sends Troops.

Zurich, Dec. 14.—(I. N. S.)—Prestdent Fehrenbach, of the German reichstag, has requested the body to meet at Frankfort. Gen. Von Hindenburg is sending troops to afford protection to the members.

Effort to Impress Wilson. Amsterdam. Dec. 14.—(I. N. S.)— The election of the national assembly

Germany is set for Jan. 6, according to German newspapers received here. The first meeting is set for a fortnight after the election. Articles appearing with the announcement in-dicate that every effort is being made to impress President Wilson with the idea that the present government in Germany is of an orderly character.

Convoks Assembly.

Amsterdam, Dec. 14.—Konstantin
Fehrenbach, president of the reichstag, has convoked a meeting of the assembly "reserving further indicaon of the time and place of meeting," according to a report from Ber-lin. The newspapers conclude by again welcoming the president, because he brings a draft of liberty from the new world and because he comes in the most useful of the most difficult role of a candid friend.

CATALONIA HAS NO VOICE. Deputies From Spanish Provinces Re-

Madrid, Dec. 13.—Catalonia longer represented in the Spanish par-liament. The twenty-six deputies from that province abandoned their seats last night, led by Senator Cam-Senator Cambo explained that he

and his followers believed themselves obliged to leave parliament and seek under a new regime, considerations of their demands. Premier Romanones in replying, said he was convinced that all the dissenting deputies from Catalonia would return soon.

#### FOUR TRAINS OF YANKS

No More Now in German Prison Camps. Berne, Dec. 13 .- Four special trains carrying 2,500 American soldiers, the last to come through Switzerland from German prison camps, have passed through here during the past two days. They were going to France. It is reported that

there are no more American prisoners in southern Germany. Those still in that country are camps further north, will pass through Hollands The last allied soldiers in-terned in Switzerland have left this country, but there are still about 12,000 German prisoners remaining there.

## WILSON TOASTS FRENCH REPUBLIC; PROUD OF ARMY

At Dinner Given By Poincares, President Says United States Aimed at More Than Mere Winning of War-French Executive Makes Reply.

Paris, Dec. 14. — President and Madame Polncare gave a luncheon at the Place de la Elysee in honor of President and Mrs. Wilson. President Wilson on this occasion, spoke as follows, in replying to an address by President Poincare:

by President Poincare:

"Mr. President, I am deeply indebted to you for your gracious greeting. It is very delightful to find myself in France and to feel the quick contact of sympathy and unaffected friendship between the representatives of the United States and the representatives of France.

More Than Winning War.

"You have been very generous in what you were pleased to say about myself, but I feel that what I have said and what I have tried to do has been said and done only in an attempt to speak the thought of the people of the United States truly and to carry that thought out in action. o carry that thought out in action.
"From the first the thought of the people of the United States turned toward something more than the mere winning of this war. It turned to the establishment of eternal prin-ciples of right and justice. It real-ized that merely to win the war was not enough; that it must be won in such a way, and the questions raised by it settled in such a way, as to insure the future peace of the world and lay the foundations for the free-

and lay the foundations for the freedom and happiness of its many peoples and nations.

Never So Terrible.

"Never before has war worn so
terrible a visage or exhibited more
grossly the debasing influence of illicit ambitions. I am sure that I
shall look upon the ruin wrought by shall look upon the ruin wrought by the armies of the central empires with the same repulsion and deep indignation that they stir in the hearts of the men of France and Belgium.

"And I appreciate as you do, sir, the necessity of such action in the final settlement of the insues of the

peoples everywhere and are rejoiced

have played and we are happy that they should have been associated with such comrades in a common With Peculiar Feeling

"It is with peculiar feeling. Mr. President, that I find myself in France joining with you in rejoicing over the victory that has been won. The ties that bind France and the United States are peculiarly close I do not know in what other comvet set a definite date for elections I do not know in what other for a constituent or national asseminates are peculiarly radeship we could have fought bly. Unofficial reports have said more zest or enthusiasm. It more zest or enthusiasm. It will daily be a matter of pleasure with me to be brought into consultation with the statesmen of France and her allies in concerting the measurer by which we may secure permanence for these happy relations of friend ship and co-operation, and secure for the world at large such safety and freedom in its life as can be secured

only by the constant association and co-operation of friends, "I greet you, not only with deep personal respect, but as the representative of the great people of France, and beg to bring you the greetings of another great people to whom the fortunes of France are of profound and lasting interest. I raise my glass to the health of the president of the French republic and to Madame Poincare and the prosperity of France."

Poincare's Welcome.

President Poincare, in his address of welcome, paid high tribute to President Wilsom, to whom he referred as an "illustrious democrat." "Mr. President: Parls and Francawaited you with impatience," said the French executive. "They were eager to acclaim in you the illustrious democrat, whose words and deeds were inspired by exalted thought, the philosopher delighting in the solution of universal laws from particular events, the eminent statesman who had found a way to express the highest political and moral thought through this informal way which bears the stamp of immortality. "They had also a passionate de-sire to offer thanks, in your person to the great republic, of which you are the chief, for the invaluable assistance which had been given spontancously during this war to the de-

fenders of right and liberty. "Even before America had resolved to intervene in the struggle, she had shown to the wounded and the widows and orphans of France : solicitude and a generosity, the memory of which will always be enshrined in our hearts-Countless Gifts.

"The liberality of your Red Cross the countless gifts of your fellowcitizens, and the inspiring initiative of the American women anticipated your military and naval actions and showed the world to which side you sympathies were inclined.

"And on the day when you flung yourselves into the battle with wha desperation your great people and yourself prepared for united success "Some months ago you cabled me that the United States would send over increasing forces, until the day should be reached on which the allied armies were able to submerge enemy under an overwhelming flo of new divisions.

Tribute to Soldiers. "And, in effect, for more than a year a steady stream of youth and energy has been poured out upon the shores of France.

your gallant battallons, fired by their chief, Gen. Pershing, flung themselves into the combat with such manly contempt for danger, smiling disregard of death, t longer experience of this terrible often moved us to counsel prude

often moved us to counsel prudence.

"They brought with them, in arriving here, the enthusiasm of crupaders leaving for the holy land. It is their right today to look with pride upon the work accomplished, and to tell themselves that they have powerfully aided by their courage and their faith.

"Eager to Meet Enemy.

"Eager as they were to meet the enemy, they did not know when they arrived, the enormity of his crimes. That they might know how the German armies make war, it has been man armies make war, it has necessary that they see towns tematically burned down, flooded, factories reduced to ashe chards devastated, cathedrals and fired—all that deliberate ery aimed to destroy national we nature and beauty, which the im nation could not conceive at a tance from the men and things have endured it and today bear

authentic documents in which i man official staff developed, tounded cynicism a program lage and industrial annihilatio noble conscience will pronor verdict on these facts.

hearts of the men of France and Belgium.

"And I appreciate as you do, sir, the necessity of such action in the final settlement of the issues of the war as will not only rebuke such acts of terror and spoilation, but men everywhere aware that they cannot be ventured upon without the certainty of just punishment.

Proud of U. S. Army.

I know with what ardor and enthusiasm the soldiers and sallors of the United States have given the best that was in them in this war of redemption. They have expressed the true spirit of America. They believe their ideals to be acceptable to free peoples everywhere and are rejoiced.

aid of France because Fran was faithful to her tradit common ideal has triump we must build together such will forbid the deliberate a critical renewing of an orga-

misery and the sadness of yesters and it must be a guarantee again the dangers of temorrow. The acciation which has been formed for upurpose of war between the Units States and the allies, and which octains the seed of the permanent institutions on which you have spoken eloquently, will furnish us, from the day forward, clear and profitable apployment in the concerted search frequitable decisions, and in the mutu support which we need if we are make our rights prevail. make our rights prevail, "Whatever safeguards we may for the future no one, alsa, can a that we shall forever spare to kind the horrors of wars.

"Five years to the progress of selence, and the state of civilization might have permitted the hope that no government, however autocrafte, would have succeeded in huring armed nations upon Belgium and Service Without Leading overshoots. via. Without lending ourselves to the via. Without lending ourselves to the illusion that posterity will be forever more safe from these collective foiles, we must introduce into the peace we are going to build all the conditions of justice and all the safeguards of duration that we can to everybody.

Magnificent Task.

"Such a vast and magnificent task, Mr. President, you have chosen to come and apply yourself in concert come and apply yourself in concert with France. France offers you her thanks. She knows the friendship of America. She knows your rectitude and elevation of spirit. It is in full-est confidence that she is ready to est confidence that she is the work with you.

"I lift my glass, Mr. President, in your honor, and in honor of Mrs. Wilson, I drink to the prosperity of the republic of the United States, great friends of yesterday, and other days, of temorrow and of

#### MISSION TO POLAND

America and Allies to investigate Reports.

Washington, Dec. 14.—America and the allied countries have agreed to send a special civilian mission to Poland to investigate reports of atrocities committed in that country. It was announced at the state department that this step has been decided upon at the instigation of the French government and has been approved by Polish representatives in the various countries.

#### RUSSIANS EXECUTED

Charged With Plotting Against Soviet Government.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Three he dred former Russian army officers we recently executed by the bolsheviki Vologda, on the charge that they plotted against the soviet government of the control of the charge that they be reaching to advice reaching to advice reaching

state department today.

BULGARS STILL OPPRESS
AND MALTREAT GREEK
Saloniki, Friday, Dec. 11.
Travelers arriving here from

Travelers arriving here from Bulgaria, particularly Thrace declare that in spite of the face that the war is nominally over the Bulgarians continue to oppress and maitreat the Greek residing in that country. The village of Agathopolous, situated on the Black sea and in habited solely by Greeks, habeen set on fire by Bulgaria, troops, it is reported.